

PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

(Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.)

Mr. Editor.—Your journal has always been found on the side of temperance and good morals. Therefore, on proper occasions, it has been customary to admit into your columns articles disapproving of the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and also at times modest communications of an opposite tenor, which was all very well in long years as a sort of hebdomadal pastime; but now the aspect of things has changed in the sudden forward movement in sugar plantations, and above all, since molasses has turned out to be so profitable a business. Can't molasses be put to some better use than distilling the so-called rum? Have we a right to destroy that which the Lord has given us? Is there not a slight taint of criminality about it? Are we not committing at or rather colluding with the best-intentioned people in the world to do wrong? Don't know—we are in a quandary: we have trusted, like Job, to the sugar refinery, hoping that they might hit upon some process to save the present waste of molasses. It is rumored that they have already done so, and that quite a nice profit can be made out of second molasses. That is encouraging, but unless the planters can make something too, they will not be likely to go into ecstasies about it. It is noticeable that the old planters are getting very shy of experiments; most of them are desirous of making their molasses into rum or pure spirits, as other sugar countries do. I have my doubts about the profits of that even; however that may be, the question of distilling or no distilling has become, like labor to the planters, a vital one to every person on the island, and must be faced and settled before the adjournment of another Legislature. The Supreme Court has settled the constitutionality of (not) furnishing intoxicating drinks to the natives. I decidedly approve of that decision, and as to distilling mere spirits, I disapprove of that more decidedly still. But the distillation of alcohol or pure spirits for exportation seems to me another question, and has nothing whatever to do with the great principles of temperance or of furnishing natives or any one else with intoxicating drinks. The question is—Can pure spirits be distilled from molasses and exported from the kingdom without increasing the present amount of drunkenness here? It would be idle to say it can or cannot, for no one possibly knows until it has been tried—I only think it can be surrounded with such safeguards as to prevent its consumption here it thought best. Some planters ever that they could prevent drunkenness much better on their plantations if they were allowed to distill their molasses skimmings, washings and bad cane, and keep the spirits under lock and key till exported, than now, since the laborers have free access to all these at present, and one can easily guess to deny the laborers these waste articles unless the planter had a brigade of policemen to enforce his orders, besides it would appear mean, and a reparation for means is not desirable on a plantation. There is a wide difference in distilling pure spirits on a sugar plantation for exportation, and distilling pot stills in Ireland, for independent neighbors. The latter is interested in selling every drop he can for his pecuniary benefit, while, on the other hand, the planter is interested in not selling a drop to his neighbors or laborers in order to keep peace and keep his men in the highest possible working condition, and there is little doubt but he would second the government in the severest preventive measures.

Is it morally wrong to distill alcohol? Let us consider that a little. It is necessary to mention the million and one purposes for which it is used in medicine, sciences and arts, in order to establish its claim as a necessary of life and civilization. With one it the doctor would have to abandon his lotions, tinctures and liniments, the chemist his laboratory and the perfumer his trade. It is the solvent of every variety of resins, the uses of which are counted by legions. Mrs. Tidy would have to forego polished bureaus and tables, and varnished bedsteads and chairs; Miss Folly her rosy-cheeked pigments and pigments; the jeweler his trade and the old bachelor his glutton tea, for the want of a spirit lamp to fuse and to warm. Thermometrical observations in Arctic regions could not be performed. The hundred thousand cheap and now indispensable uses of India-rubber and Gutta percha would never have been known but for alcohol. Dr. Jayne and all other respectable temperance quacks would quickly lose their occupation were it not for their fiery friend. Why, the Friend stated, sometime since, that Mr. Garrett, the American naturalist, used three hundred gallons of alcohol in the last three years preserving "Pacific" fish for the use of the department of natural history in "Old Harvard," presided over by Professor Agassiz. If such is the case, these islands will not be able to produce alcohol enough from its molasses for the next hundred years to preserve specimens of new fish which are being created daily for the benefit of science. A big-souled, benevolent temperance radical may say that we could get along very well without specimens of spirit fish. Eh bien! perhaps so; I honor his opinion because it is my own, but perhaps again I have no right to dictate to men of science how they shall preserve fish. In short, alcohol nowadays enters into every department and avocation of life, a sort of familiar spirit, a presiding genius, one may say, and it is used for more purposes than water, and without it civilization would roll back five hundred years. Is such a lean tea-total calamity desirable? Would there be less drunkenness then? Guess not. The Roman Emperors and Vikings got heavily drunk on wine and beer before christian prelates took to "Arabian dew."

Well, if alcohol is indispensable and must be made, why should not we do it out of good-for-nothing molasses and other rubbish, rather than it should be manufactured out of good digestible cane? Supply and demand regulate themselves with the rigidity of fate. The useless stuff we manufacture at this end of the world will be just so much bread served at the other to feed starving Lancashire and Lyonsaise operatives. This is benevolence broad as humanity, and the sugar growers of the South should make use of the teeming country growing millions of the North under, and this kind of economy. The manufacturers of Occident Europe make beets into sugar or alcohol, according to the respective demand and don't seem to have any considerations scruples in the matter. The same in Liverpool—there corn is made into spirits or bread according to demand, and worse than all, the unchristian laws of christian England permit it, (while our molasses is running into the sea.)

Alcohol, we fear, and not rice is to be our next king. King Alcohol! as a drinking or boon companion I have little friendship for him. I have fought him valiantly since the days of *Temus* and side with *Temperance Tenaz*, Maine & Co., and to no great purpose after all. I shall die a martyr in the good cause and expect a monument to my memory; but that is no good reason why I should expect others to do the same, or sacrifice their material prosperity to please me. I have no right to demand that, but I do know that I am right on the main (a question, and yet the alcohol, or even rum advocates, may be right, too. In these

days of moral, religious and political wonders and blunders, nothing is certain. Opinions change like a weather-cock and nobody is hurt; the sun and moon seem to rise and set just the same and as if everything was all right. A few years since a Peace Congress met somewhere in Europe, and "unanimously resolved" that war was ungodly, unchristian, utterly useless in settling disputes and a horrible nuisance generally, and all preachers of the gospel took up the peace cudgel and were ready to slay any one of a different opinion, yet the present slavery rebellion has brought into the field a whole regiment of peace ministers, not to fight with tongue and pen, but with veritable muskets and bayonets, and more truculent fighters are not to be found among a million of the bravest soldiers in the world. What can one say or do in this topsy-turvy world where all is heterodox and nothing orthodox? "Let'er rip!" says one, but I don't; that is too undignified language for a gentleman to use. It will "rip" or rather "revolve notwithstanding," as Galileo said when he was forced by orthodox priests to renounce the theory of the earth turning on its own axis.

Some readers may think I am joking, but it is not so; I am tremendously earnest upon two points: First, that every human being should be temperate, not only in drinking spirits but in eating, drinking tea and coffee, using tobacco, opium, awa, hashish or taking medicine, in all of which there is little difference if taken in excess. Secondly, whether I have a right to compel others by law to live up to what I preach, but not to what I do sometimes on the sly, according to the doctor's prescription. Yes, that is the question, have I a right to legislate disbelievers into my way of thinking when it may be prejudicial to their material interests, and as is shown above, prejudicial to civilization? "Kick not against the pricks," is sound doctrine, for kicking will not alter the nature of the thorn, but one thing can be done, we can "alter" our tactics: instead of blocking the stream we can jump into the boat and take the helm and "tide at the flood," then if man will "raise spirits" we will try to excise the bad ones and give him the best of them; that will be better for his bodily health, at least. I was going to say something upon the consistency of winking at the importation of all sorts of vice beverages and the prohibition of making no worse ourselves, but time will not allow—I may revert to this subject again.

Mr. Editor.—Please allow me space to answer Mr. Mason's answer to "Plain Christian" in defense of his (Mr. M.'s) sermon. To commence, let me make an extract from the pungent note of "Plain Christian" which called it forth:

"I am perfectly bewildered with this talk about shade, shadow, and substance, and how they relate to the substance of man. But why should we contend about the substance of man? Has God a nose, a mouth and eyes? Is he not a Spirit, an Intelligence? And if we have the same within us, what further proof do we want of being his images?"

To these pointed questions, which we should suppose would have revealed the absurdity of his substance theory, Mr. Mason, in the *Polyglossian* of the 12th inst., replies:

"It is polite to answer questions, and therefore I desire to state that the substance of man is a question of fact, not of faith. I assure him I am perfectly satisfied with the scripture account of the creation of man: I am perfectly content with 'Plain Christian's' account of the same. I am a Jew, a Christian, a Mohammedan, a Darwinian or a Coleridgean, as I please, and I am equally confident that God has created man in his own image. It is the glorious consequence of the incarnation—that *de haec*—is how could St. Paul exhort the Ephesians to 'mend the Church of God, which he has purchased with His own blood'—our Jesus himself say 'handle me and you will find a spirit that is not flesh and blood, as you see me here.' Ergo, 'Plain Christian' may be able to understand why myself and others are not satisfied with the partial truth that our spirits are made in the image of God. We recognize in our bodies the image of God, and we preach of sanctification, and their glorious exaltation hereafter. In conclusion let me caution 'Plain Christian' against the use of such dangerous theological words as *substance* and *intelligibility*. For I might as well define the substance of man."

I pass over the somewhat unedifying reference to the monkey and Jackass, which "Plain Christian" will doubtless appreciate, and ask Mr. M. if he has also such crude and gross notions of the Deity as to assert that his hands, eyes, feet and mouth are of the "old material substance of man?" His he, then, teeth, nails and hair? The irreverence of the supposition Mr. M. and his "old material substance" theory are responsible for. That God incarnate had all these sense and substantial properties when upon the earth, the undivided church has always believed. But that the glorified spiritual body, with which Christ ascended up on high, has still these gross material attributes in Heaven, we had supposed that no intelligent Christian in this age or in any faction of the divided church believed. Mr. M.'s *caption* to "Plain Christian" to avoid the use of such dangerous theological words as *substance* is very timely, and doubtless comes from the depth of a personal experience, since he has himself used it so often only to confuse his ideas.

Here then is the gist of the whole controversy. The headman of the Bishop of the Diocese of Natal writes a shallow and superficial book, with the intent to prove that the butt end of the Bible is unworthy of credence, and that the roots of Revelation which antedate and underlie all authentic history, are sapless and shriveled; and one of his strong points in the absurdity of the statement that man was made in the image of God. He, assuming that this must refer to a material likeness, pronounces the passage absurd and hence uninspired. Never, till the crude profundities of the African Bishop set the Christian world to laughing, did we suppose that the plainest Christian doubted whether Moses meant to say simply that man was created in the moral likeness or spiritual image of the Creator, his soul being in harmony with the will of God, and his moral constitution responding to the character of God.

Foreign Selections.

Debate in Parliament on Recognition of the Confederacy.

(From the N. Y. Spectator, July 16.)

In the House of Commons, on the 20th July, Mr. Roebuck offered his motion with respect to recognizing the Southern Confederacy. After some preliminary remarks, he cited the case of the American revolution, which established the right of rebellion or secession, and that of foreign governments to recognize the revolted states at the time, and came for taking such a step, and longer delay would only force the South into manufacturing for itself. He narrated the history of his visit to the French Emperor last fall, and pledged his word that the Emperor had authorized him to say in the House of Commons that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiation to the English government. Much of the gentleman's speech consisted of a tirade of abuse of this country, and the anti-slavery party in England.

Lord R. Montague moved, as an amendment, that this House earnestly desire that the impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Majesty's government during the present contest in the states of North America. He yielded to no one man in sympathy and admiration for the South, but they were now on the point of working out their independence, and they ought not to be interfered with. He also objected to any intervention.

Mr. Clifford seconded the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was the duty of every responsible adviser of the crown to divert himself of partiality in considering such a question as this, and to regard facts alone in forming a calm and deliberate judgment. Few who had observed the heroic deeds of the South could withhold sympathy; but, on the other hand, the noble lord conceived visions of extended dominion to which they clung with passionate tenacity. Such a question as this must be argued, not on the basis of British interests, or that British interests were threatened by the prospects of the American Union. He believed that the policy of non-intervention was the only one that would have been approved by the country, and in the spirit of that policy government still desired to act.

He did not believe that the restoration of the Union was attainable, and this was the general feeling of the country, regard to the right that there could be no doubt of the issue. No practical benefit could result from recognition at present. There was no case in which such a recognition had taken place without being followed by war, and the evils of the war, which take place that in recognizing one evil they did not fall into a greater. A recognition would deprive this country of the character and weight of impartiality. When a time for intervention did arrive this country had many traditional relations of friendship with France, by her action in Mexico, had engagements which prevented her recognition of the South without incurring a taint of impartiality or self-interest to their interest and honor.

Traditionally and naturally America affected to be independent of European opinion; but they had more faith in the gentle act of opinion than in diplomatic acts, but action would be destroyed by a recognition of the South. It would also result in the North that spirit of patriotic rivalry, which had hitherto been the great secret of Southern success and Northern inferiority, and it would check any reaction that might be going on in the minds of American citizens in favor of peace.

Mr. Forster reviewed the relations of Mr. Roebuck to the French Emperor, turning the former a second Ambassador. He deprecated the idea of England following the Imperial guidance into war with America, as it had done into the Crimean war, and would probably do so into another Russian war on account of Poland.

Lord R. Cecil supported the motion, maintaining that the North could never conquer the South and that the present English Government was the sole obstacle to recognition.

Mr. Bright said that the honorable member for Sheffield had left them in no manner of doubt as to his object, which, when his recent character and recent speeches were considered, was that he should have the House to address the Crown and declare war against the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was not very warm on this subject, was obliged to charge him with bitter hostility.

The honorable gentleman told them that the North was overbearing, but he did not tell them its government had hitherto been administered by his friends of the South. He told them that the South were English, but not the South of Europe. He had detailed a conversation with the Emperor of the French, and asked them to follow his lead in the greatest question ever submitted to that House. There was a time when the honorable member held very different language. He said he had no faith in the Emperor of the French, and he looked for nothing but enmity and bad faith from him. The honorable member then proceeded to defend the policy of the North, and expressed his opinion that slavery was doomed, and the restoration of the Union was inevitable. He would suppose that it was possible the Union would be restored on the basis of the South, although he did not believe it, for he had faith in the moral government of the world. The United States, with their army and navy and resources, drive us out of Canada and the West Indies.

He condemned in strong terms the policy and objects of the Southern seceded states, and spoke of the North as the organized defender of liberty, freedom and equality. A war with the United States would be a war on the ocean, and everything belonging to both countries would be swept from the seas. When the trouble in America was over, whether the Union was restored or not, it would leave a wound in the hearts of the most instructed and the most patriotic people on earth which a century would not heal; but he prayed the Great Arbitrator of events would never permit this country to commit the most stupendous act of guilt ever recorded in the annals of the world.

Mr. Wyndham moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir G. Gray said he would not now notice the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Roebuck in constituting himself an envoy to the Emperor of the French, although such conduct was a violation of all courtesy and official courtesy. He repeated the declarations of Earl Russell in the House of Lords, and expressed his inability to reconcile them with the statement of Mr. Roebuck. As to his personal knowledge of the Emperor of the French, he said they were totally at variance with the information possessed by the Foreign Office. He utterly denied that there was the slightest ground for the complaint that confidential communications of the Emperor had been submitted to the Federal Government, and he charged was preposterous, and Mr. Roebuck must have misunderstood the Emperor, who has always expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which his views had been considered by Her Majesty's government.

The debate was then adjourned to the 13th.

Dangers of Foreign Intervention—Ruling Principles of European Powers.

(From the N. Y. Times of 10th July.)

Some of our contemporaries speak of our recent victories as having ended all thought and all danger of intervention on the part of Foreign Powers. While the Union was losing ground, France and England, they say, would have been willing to interfere; but, as soon as victory inclines to the other side, all motive for intervention disappears, and they will become anxious again to stand well with the Government of the United States. We are not disposed to share this view of the subject. On the contrary, the dangers of intervention were never so near, in our judgment, as on the eve of decisive victories on the part of the United States.

It must be borne in mind that neither France nor England, or any other Power, will be guided by sentimental considerations in their action upon this or any other matter of equal magnitude. They will not be influenced in the slightest degree by sympathy, by regard for the imperiled principles of free government, by slavery, or by anything else of the kind. So far as we are concerned they care not practically one straw whether our Government survives or perishes. They will act in this as in all other matters, from a paramount and supreme regard to their own interest. They have sagacious statesmen at the head of their affairs—men accustomed to look far into the future for the grounds of their public action, and least of all likely to be swayed from their own convictions of their own good by any thoughts of philanthropy or sympathy for other people. And it must never be forgotten that the ruling classes in both countries either have every thing to gain in the long run by crippling the United States as to make it no longer formidable in arms, or overshadowing in its political and moral influence. The great enemy of both Louis Napoleon

and the English aristocracy is the spirit of Democracy. They have more to fear from that than from all other causes combined. Both have been compelled to consult it, while they detest and abhor it. It is a further cannot deceive and one they dare not brave. Ad up to the present time, the influence of this Republic has done more to give that Democratic spirit vigor, and force, and active, irrepressible life, than all other causes combined. Our example has been a constant stimulus to political discontent in Europe. The unexampled prosperity which our people have enjoyed, their entire freedom from harsh and oppressive rule, their full share in the election has, the splendid career thrown open to individual energy and enterprise, and the more than imperial power with which this free Republic was beginning to confront the hostile despotisms of the world and to challenge for man everywhere his civil and his individual rights, have exerted a silent but resistless pressure upon the minds and hearts of the great mass of the people of every European State.

The governments of Europe, naturally enough, see deliverance from this impending peril. The English aristocracy desires, above all things, a final and conclusive check to the stormy and swelling Democracy which, from year to year, more and more loudly asserts its claims. Louis Napoleon seeks as his first necessity to silence these republican rumblings, that, with ominous forebodings, disturb his peace and menace the stability of his imperial throne; at they both look forward eagerly and hopefully to the downfall of this Republic as the consummation of their hopes. How fervent their prayers for peace with separation! How urgent their appeals that should end the war—by conceding the independence of the Southern States! How heart touching the restraints of these tender-hearted tyrants—who never for an instant spared blood or booty when led to cement thrones, who with remorseless impartiality sweep with the beam of destruction the dead bones of the Irish poor, the crowded plains of India, and the thronged boulevards of Paris, of men, women and children, when they stand in the way of their ambition—must be the loss of all which our great contest for civil liberty has come to involve. But they give no hint of peace with a forced Union. Their advice of peace is all given in a sly and subtle way, a sly and subtle way to proceed against it. Their professed intervention proceeds on the assumption that the Union is at an end.

As long as the South seemed likely to maintain its independence, they could afford to stand still. The only desire was working itself out steadily and slyly enough. But if now the tide should turn, if the sweeping tide of victories should threaten to engulf rebellion, and give us back the grand Republic, stronger than ever in courage and discipline, and in hearty and cordial union against every enemy, and gold mines of Southern on the Western coast, and to plant upon the Gulf of Mexico the foundation of a new and permanent empire. The accomplishment of these grand designs demands, as its initial condition, the destruction of the Government of the United States, and we may rest assured that every step taken in our affairs by either France or England will be in that interest and with a view to that end.

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Will leave Honolulu EVERY MONDAY, At half-past 4 o'clock, for LAHAINA, ULUPALAKA, KAWAHAE and KONA, Returning on Saturday or Sunday. JANION, GREEN & Co., Honolulu, Aug. 27 1883. Agents H. S. N. Co.

"ANNIE LAURIE!"
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JUST RECEIVED
Per Late Arrivals!
Superior English White Zinc, Pure English White Lead, Pure Eng. Boil'd Oil, 4 gall. cans, Pure Chrome Green, Paris Green, Beside a large assortment of all kinds of Paints, Brushes, &c.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &c., &c., AND A Complete Assortment OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE! FOR SALE AT THE LUMBER YARD LEWERS & DICKSON.

T. MOSSMAN & SON
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING GOODS JUST RECEIVED
Per "Elena," "Domitila," "Comet," and "Helen Mar."

BATTY'S PIE FRUITS, COWARD'S JAMS
Weatphalia hams, True lemon syrup, Pickles, mustard, Cream cheese, Tomato ketchup, Field's stewed oysters, Turkish prunes, Almonds, Loc & Perria's Worcestershire sauce, Hamlin, Baker & Co.'s oysters, Layer raisins, in half and qr. boxes, Almonds, Walnuts, Chocolate, Bologna sausages, Wine vinegars, Candies, Leaf and crushed sugar, Indigo blue, Pearl barley, P. M. yeast powder, Pearl sago, Qr. dried apples, Currants, Table salt, Tapioca, Christmas candles, Eits mackerel, Cream tartar, Acids, spices and herbs in glass, Superior dinner sets, 1 gall. dem. jolins, Curr. starch, Salsaparilla, Soda, Water monkeys, Tea kettles, Sauce pans, Newey dentins, Blue cotton, Grey blankets, Victoria lawns, Hickory shirts, Mosquito netting, Sewing cotton, Hickory stripes.

Also on Hand:
New California hops, Hawaiian rice, Fresh butter, A full assortment of Groceries, Glass ware, Crockery ware, Hollow ware, Dry goods, Wooden ware, And cutlery.

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE, SUCCESSORS TO FRANK BAKER, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Upholstery Goods, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

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AUCTION SALE
BY J. H. COLE.
GENERAL SALE.
On Wednesday, Sept. 30, At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be sold:
General Merchandise! And FURNITURE.

Household Furniture AT AUCTION!
On Friday, Oct. 2, At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of A. CHATER, Esq., opposite the Catholic Church, will be sold, The Entire Furniture of the House, Consisting in part of:
1 splendid set of Parlor Furniture, made to order, consisting of:
1 Black Walnut hair cloth Sofa, Easy Chairs, Ottomans, 1 mahogany marble-top Center Table, 1 oak table, 1 black walnut wash stand, 1 oak dining table, 6 chairs, 1 large French plate glass mirror, Bohemian glass ware, 1 aquarium with fish and shells, kerosene lamps, 1 new wire mat safe, 1 white and gold China set complete, India rubber hose, 2 low beds, 1 wardrobe, Bedding, chest drawers, sofa, chairs, &c.

Notice.
I HEREBY FORBID all Persons Trusting or harboring any one on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted in my name without my written order. P. CUMINGS
Napoleon, Aug. 29, 1883. 350-2m

S. H. DOWSETT
OFFERS FOR SALE
The Cargo OF THE BARKENTINE "CONSTITUTION," At his Lumber Yard, corner of Fort and Queen Streets, CONSISTING OF:
Scantling, A full assortment of sizes, White Cedar Shingles, Rough Nor' West Boards, Tongued & Grooved Boards, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2 & 3 in Plank, Sup. Redwood Fence Posts, And a sup. article of Laths, The attention of Country Dealers is respectfully called to the above. 351-2m

JUST RECEIVED
HELEN MAR, FROM BOSTON! AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT HIS... WARE ROOMS ON FORT STREET, Opposite Messrs. Lewers & Dickson's Office, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE!

Consisting in part of LADIES' EASY CHAIRS, Library chairs, Spica chairs, Spanish and French rocking chairs, Parlor chairs, 1 parlor set, Lounges and divans, Children's gable chairs, Velvets and tapestry, Canterbury, Yase tables, Sofas, Side, corner and hanging whatnots, Flush and hair-cloth music stools, Hide and corner brackets, Hanging hat trees with mirrors, Cane seat and back rockers, Maple Arbor chairs, Basket work tables, Portable desks, Gilt moulding, and large sizes glass for picture frames, A variety of children's chairs, Chamber complete, Curled hair, Hair and feather pillows, Spring beds, &c.

Also, in store, The largest and best assortment of furniture ever offered in this city. C. E. WILLIAMS, 351-1m

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT! SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS FOR PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description, are solicited by the undersigned. A residence in this city of ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally require to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party; or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offer his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him, that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily. All Orders must be accompanied with the Cash or City Reference. These desirable information concerning the undersigned, are referred to:
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco. J. H. Coghill & Co., " C. Langley, Druggist, " Fisher, Pearson & Co., " J. P. Harkin, " J. B. Brewster & Co., " J. Anthony & Co.,